

FIG. 1

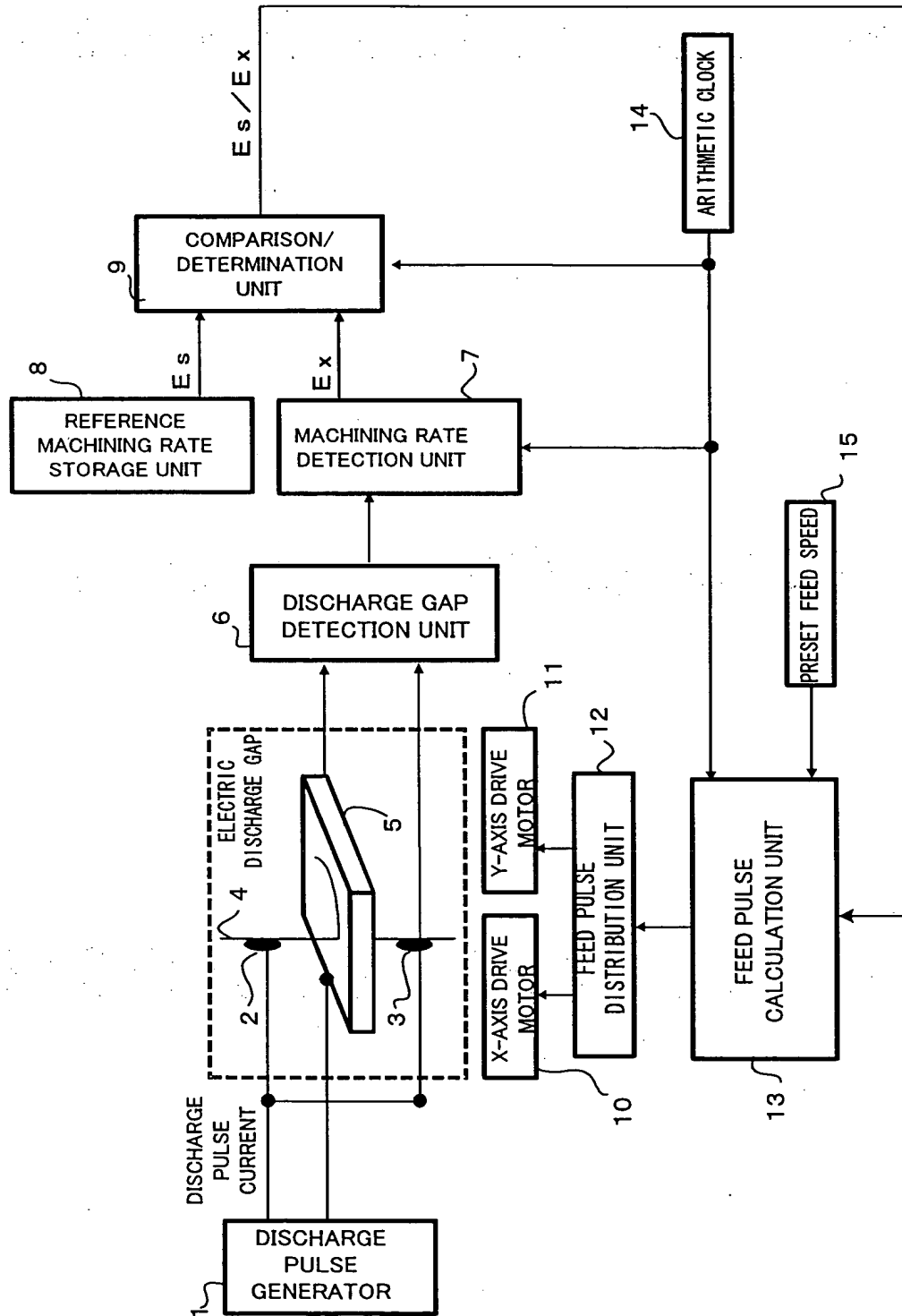
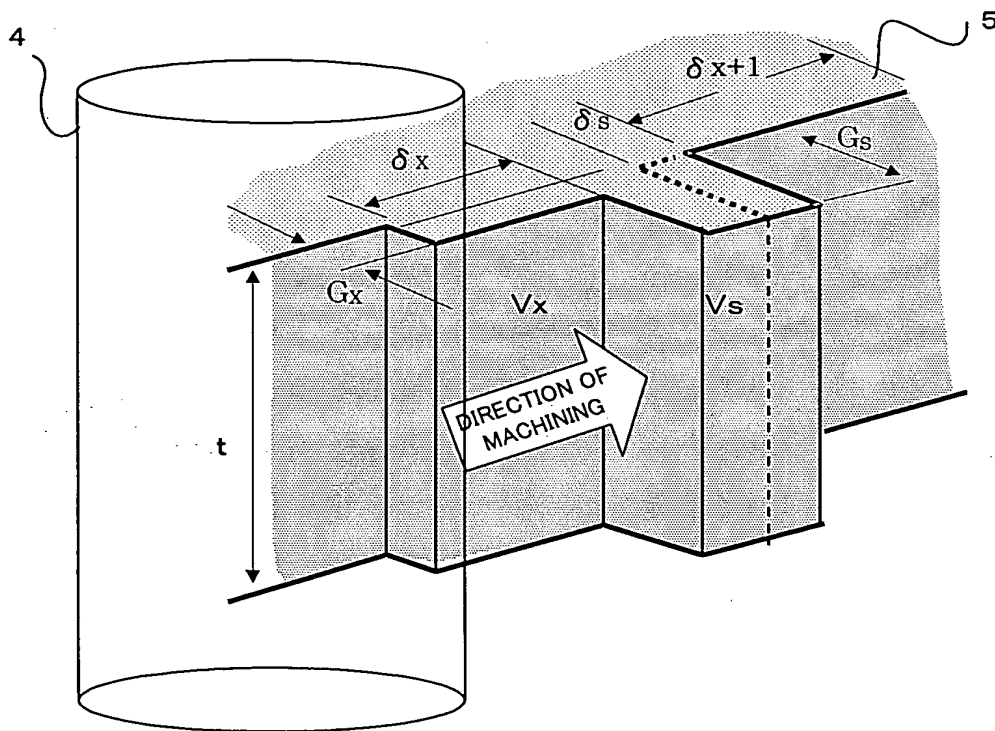


FIG. 2



$G_s, G_x$  : WIDTH OF PORTION TO BE REMOVED

$V_x, V_s$  : AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

$V_o$  : NO LOAD VOLTAGE

$V_s < V_x$  IN THIS CASE

$\delta_s$  : REFERENCE MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

$\delta_x$  : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

$$= \delta_s * (V_o - V_s) / (V_o - V_x)$$

$t$  : THICKNESS

$S$  : AREA OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE  $\propto G \times t$

FIG. 3

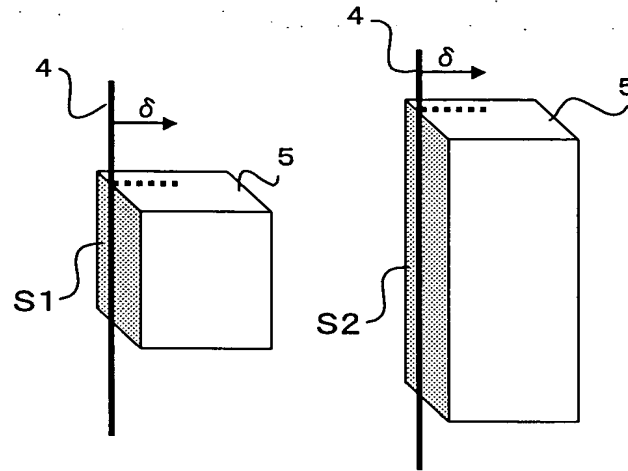


FIG. 4

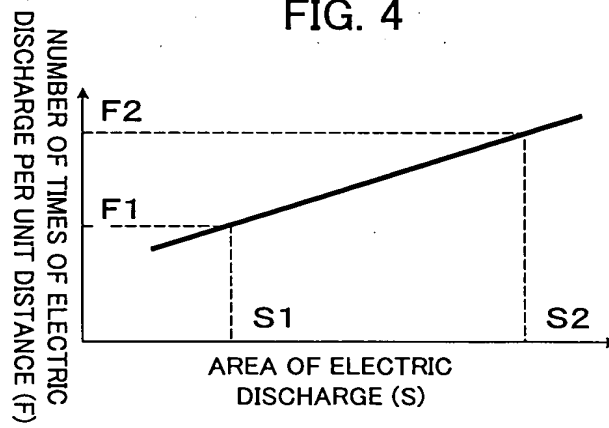


FIG. 5

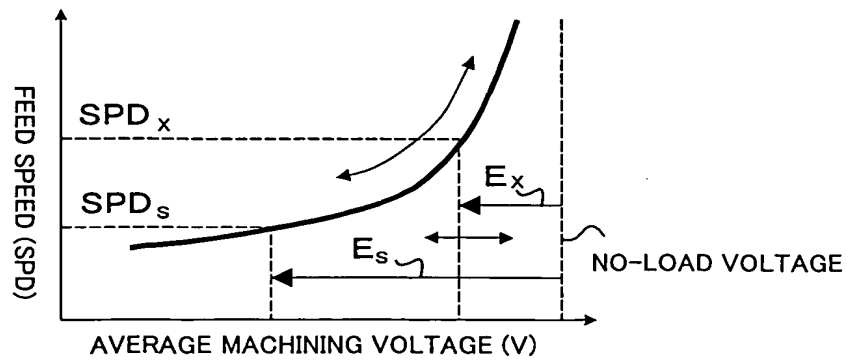


FIG. 6

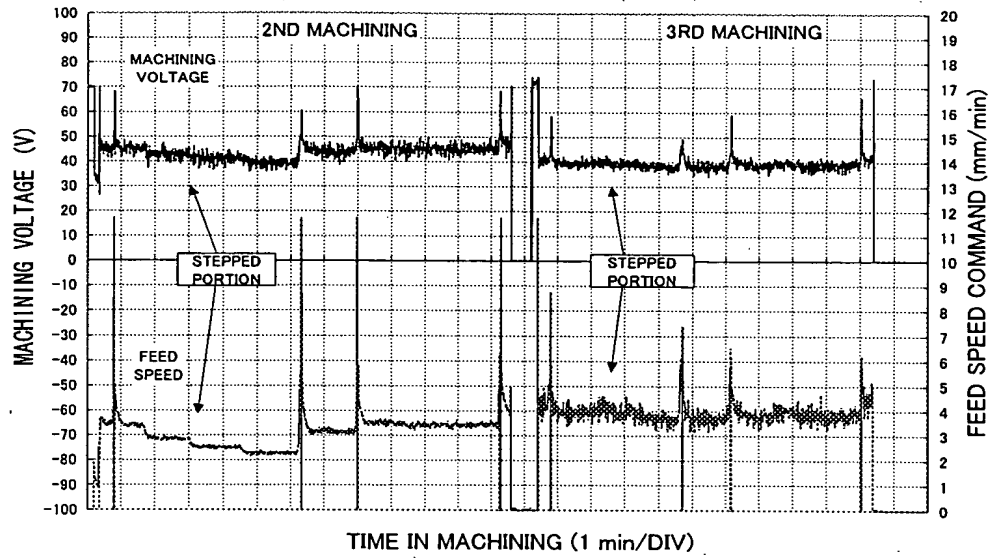


FIG. 7

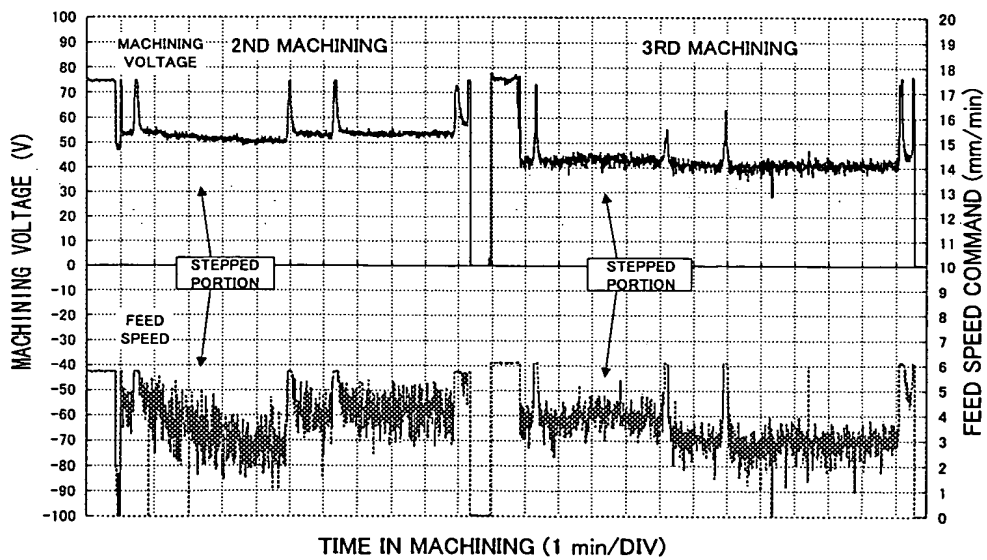


FIG. 8

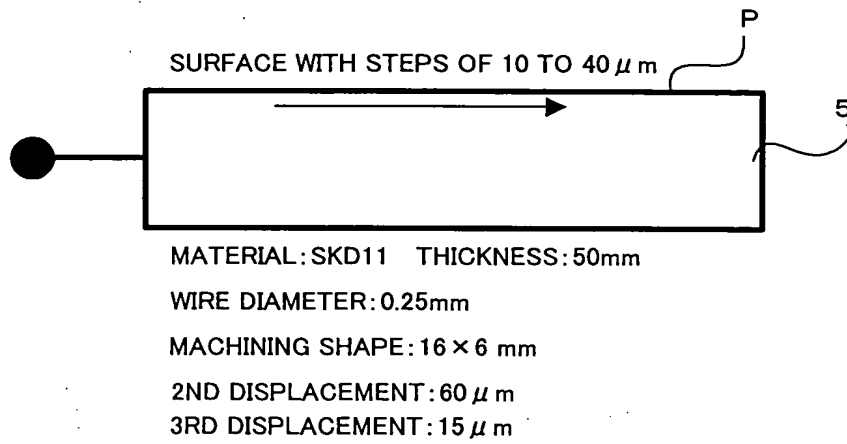


FIG. 9

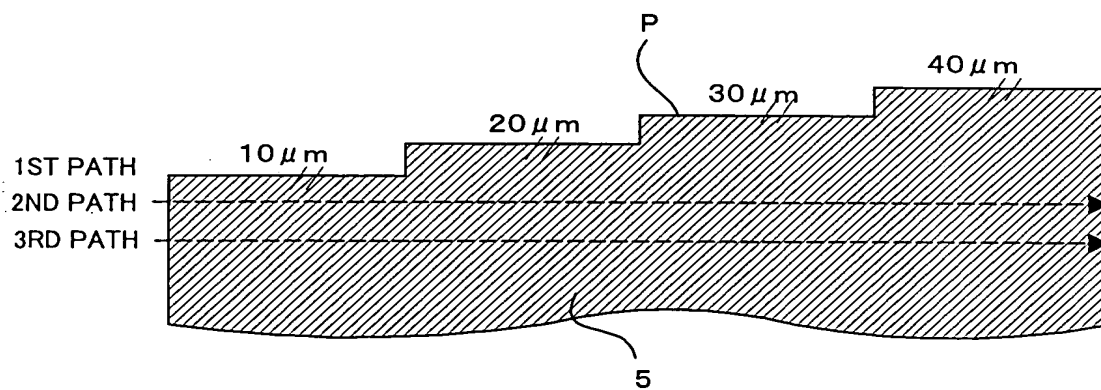


FIG.10

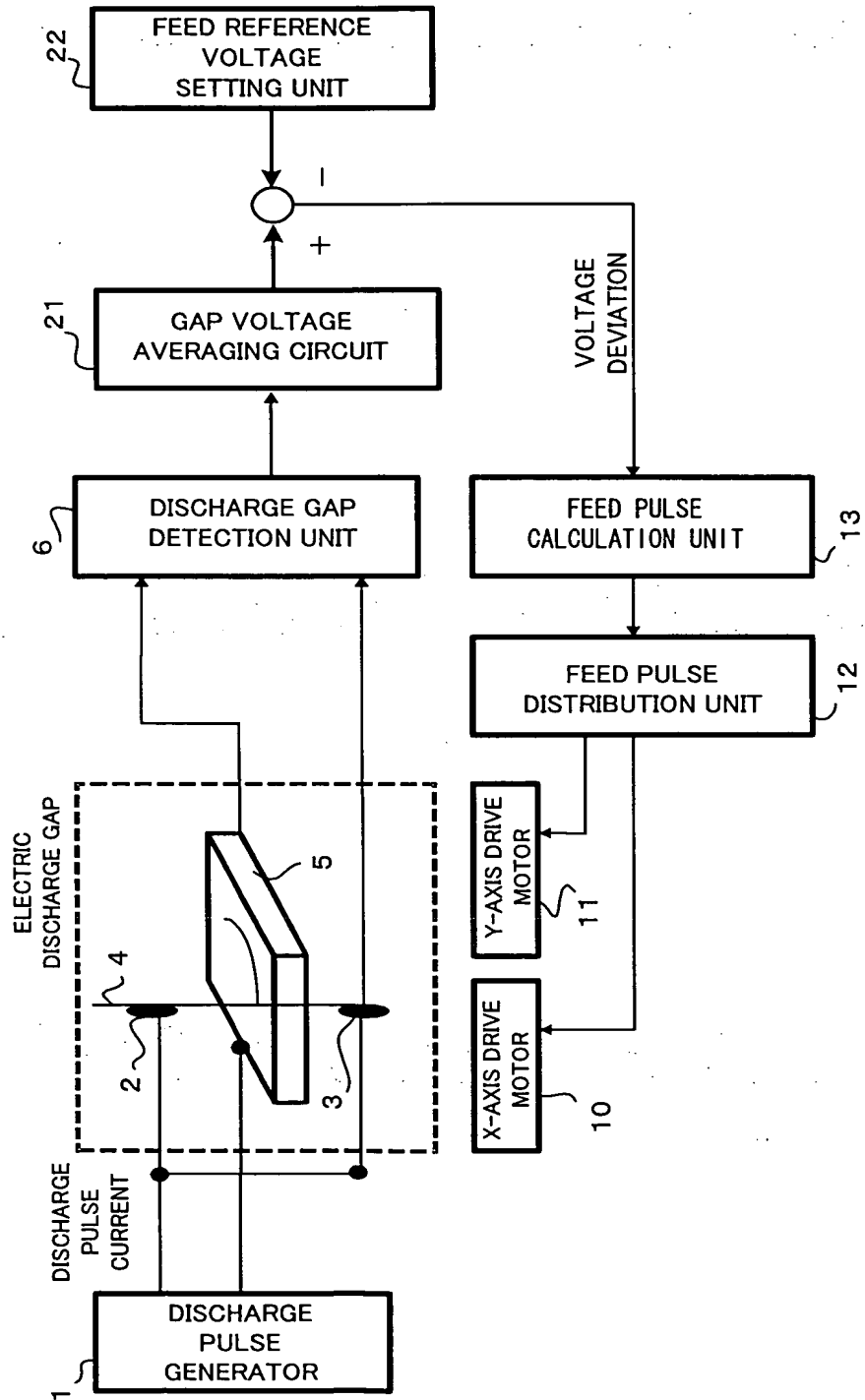
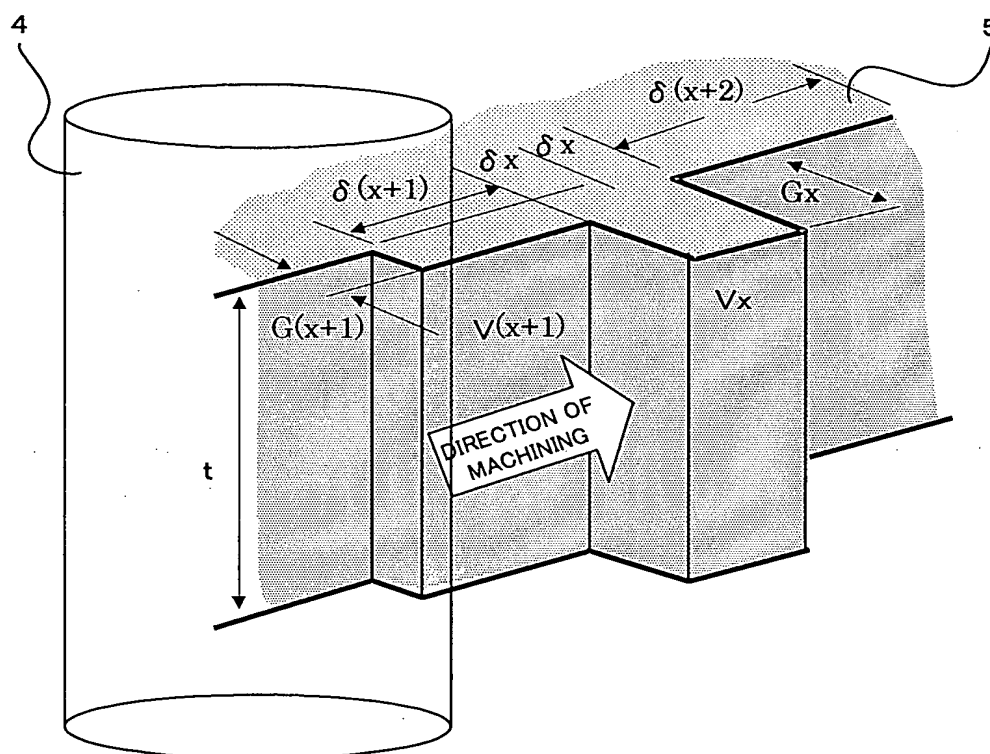


FIG.11



$G_x, G(x+1)$  : WIDTH OF PORTION TO BE REMOVED

$V_x, V(x+1)$  : AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

$V(x) < V(x+1)$  IN THIS CASE

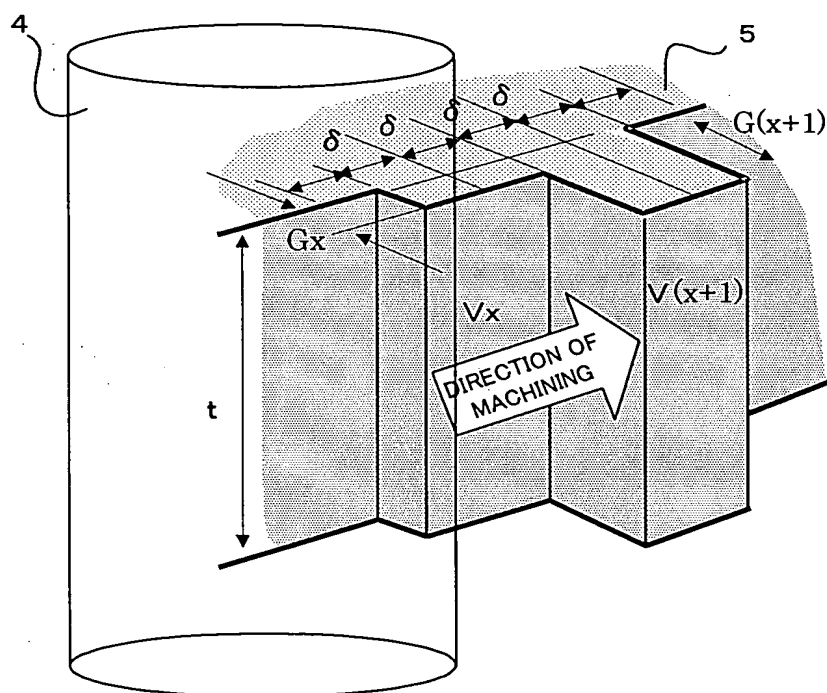
$V_s$  : REFERENCE VOLTAGE

$\delta_x$  : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME =  $(V_x - V_s) * \text{GAIN}$

$\delta(x+1)$  : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME =  $(V(x+1) - V_s) * \text{GAIN}$

$t$  : THICKNESS

FIG.12



$G_x$  ,  $G(x+1)$  : WIDTH OF PART TO BE REMOVED

$V_x$  ,  $V(x+1)$  : AVERAGE MACHINING VOLTAGE

$V(x+1) < V(x)$  IN THIS CASE

$\delta$  : MOTION AMOUNT PER UNIT TIME

$t$  : THICKNESS